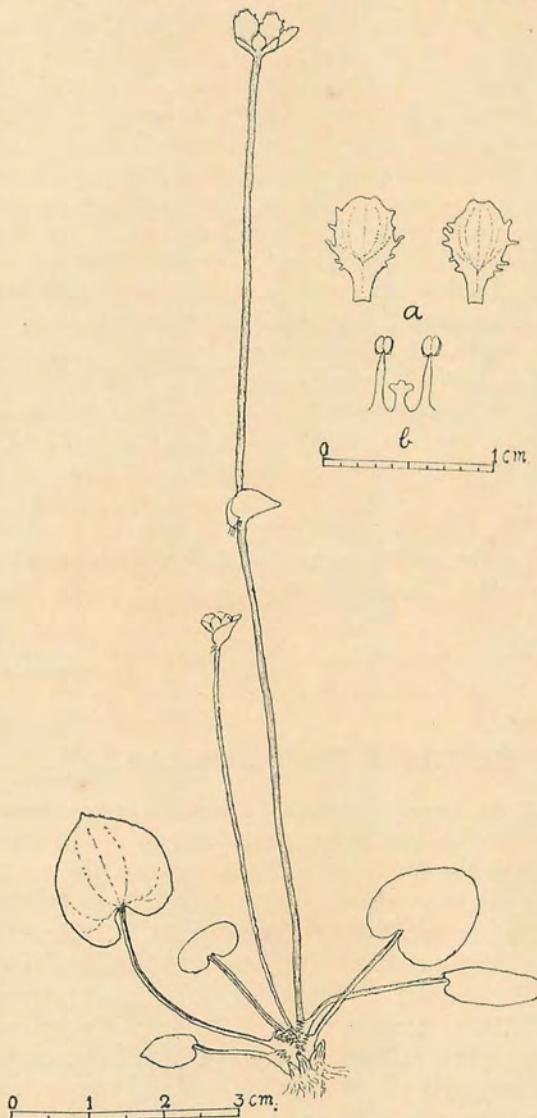


No. II. The Genus *Parnassia* in Siam.

Since the late Professor Craib published the Siamese Saxifragaceae (*Florae Siamensis Enumeratio*, i, p. 581), an interest-



Parnassia mysorensis from North Siam.

a. Enlarged view of petals. b. Enlarged view of stamens and staminode.

ing species of that family has come to hand: *Parnassia mysorensis* Heyne, collected by Mr. H. B. Garrett in North Siam. It seems

worth while putting this on record now, as but few temperate genera have been found in Siam, and, so far, chiefly on Doi Chiengdao (see Craib, l. c., i, p. 208).

Parnassia is a genus of palaearctic distribution, extending across the northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America. In India, however, it reaches as far southward as the hills of Mysore and Madras. The genus is well represented in Yunnan and China, and has also been found in Formosa, but, as far as the writer knows, it has not previously been recorded so far south in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. It does not appear among the Saxifragaceae of the *Flore Générale de l'Indo-Chine*. The species under consideration, *P. mysorensis*, has rather a wide distribution, being found in South India, East Himalaya, Assam, and Yunnan. Plants from different parts of this extended range show some variation. The Siamese plants have the margins of the petals more incised than in specimens from South India, but in this respect they are well matched by plants collected by Mrs. Parry on the Lushai Hills, Assam.

Mr. Garrett got his plant (numbered 702) on August 24, 1931, in crevices of rock-faces at an altitude of about 1,600–1,650 meters on Doi Pa Kao, a mountain some 20 kilometers ssw of Doi Angka (Intanon).

No doubt other interesting species, flowering only in the rains, will be found by anyone willing to face the discomforts of the wet season on the tops of the higher mountains of North Siam.

A. F. G. KERR.

No. III. A New Broadbill for Siam.

In 1921 La Touche described from Yunnan a broadbill under the name of *Serilophus lunatus elizabethae*. The typical form (*S. lunatus lunatus*) is known from various parts of Siam, but *elizabethae* has not previously been recorded from this country, although found in French Laos. On May 11, 1933, while collecting for the United States National Museum in the Khun Tan Mountains, North Siam, I obtained a female of this beautiful species at an elevation of 1,310 meters. Wing 86.5 mm.; iris brown; bill pale turquoise, pale yellow at base; lower eyelid pale lemon yellow; feet green, nails pearly green. Mr. F. N. Chasen, Director of the Raffles Museum in Singapore, kindly examined the specimen and made the identification.

HUGH M. SMITH.

Bangkok, May, 1934.